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Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

FROM THE WESTERN HERALD.

If I was He.

If I was a farmer, I would devote my whole attention to the cultivation of my farm, clothe and feed my servants well, take care of my stock, mend the holes in my fences, take a fair price for my produce, and never indulge in idleness and dissipation.

If I was a lawyer, I would not charge a poor man five dollars for a few words of advice.

If I was a physician, I could not have the conscience to charge as much as they do for feeling the pulse, extracting a tooth, taking a little blood, or administering a dose of calomel and jalap.

If I was a merchant, I would have an established price for my goods, and not undersell or injure my neighbors. I would sell at a moderate profit, and give good weight and measure, and deal as honestly as possible.

If I was a mechanic, I would apply myself industriously to my business, take care of my family, refrain from visiting taverns and grog shops; and when I promised a man to have his work done by a certain time, I would endeavor to be punctual.

If I was a young buck, I would not cut as many ridiculous capers as some of them do, playing with their watch chains, flourishing their rattans, strutting and making a great noise with their high-heeled boots, (probably not paid for,) and making remarks on plain and worthy people.—They render themselves contemptible in the eyes of the sensible and unassuming.

If I was a young lady, I would not be seen spinning street-yarn every day, ogling this young fellow, nodding at another, and giving sweet smiles to a third—sometimes having three holes in one stocking, and two in t'other.

If I was a lover, I would be true to the object of my affections, treat her with tenderness, and never let her conduct towards another excite jealousy in my breast; but should she ever speak of me in terms of disrespect, or treat me with coolness, I would be off like a shot off a shovel! and all her arts should never again entrap me.

If I was an old bachelor, I would make every exertion in my power to get married, and, if I failed, I would buy a rope and hang myself!

And finally, Mr. Printer, if I was one of your useful and respectable profession, I never would refuse publishing pieces like this.

T. FEARNOUGHT, Esq.

FROM THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE PATRIOT.

Messrs. Hill & Moore:—The old song of "Hard Times" is sung with increased fervor at this time, when the earth yields an uncommon supply both for man and beast. Could not the tune of "Hard Times" be easily altered to the more endearing sound of "Hard Cash," if the following protest were strictly adhered to by all those who are in the habit of tipping the glass twice too often? In my opinion, those who are now idling away their time in the streets and grog shops, singing the song of "Hard Times," would be much more respected, if they would content themselves at home, with their wives and children, chaunting the tune of "Hard Cash," one equally as well beloved by all. Then would the farmer and mechanic, with Temperance, Industry, Frugality, and Economy, by his side, thrive as did our forefathers, when one gallon of rum would last them through haying.

"PROTEST."

"I protest that no more I'll get drunk—
'Tis the curse and the plague of my life;
It ruins my credit, my health, and my purse,
My peace and my comfort—and what is still worse,
It vexes and angers my wife!"

"I protest that no more I'll get drunk—
It torments and embitters my life;
To ruin 'twould hurry its vot'ry headlong;
And reason declares that I'm quite in the wrong,
And so do the tears of my wife."

"I protest that no more I'll get drunk—
Nor lead such a wretched vile life;
Its attendants are poverty, shame, and disgrace—
Disease and despair stare me hard in the face;
And so does my heart-broken wife."

"I protest that no more I'll get drunk—
'Tis the worst of all evils in life;
'Tis the curse of all curses, of mischief the worst;
'Tis the plague of all plagues, 'tis a demon accursed;
No wonder loud chides my poor wife."

"I protest that no more I'll get drunk,
For I find it the bane of my life;
Henceforth I'll be watchful that nought shall destroy
That comfort and peace that I ought to enjoy
In my children, my home, and my wife."

Now the difference is, one gallon of rum would last through haying in former days; but now one gallon is thought little enough per day for four hands. Alas! how great the difference—how "Hard the Times!" The mechanic likewise cries "Hard Times;" but let him remember that when his father carried on business, his hands were allowed but little ardent spirits; he found "Hard Cash"—his work better done, and more per day. But view the contrast! One pint of rum per day for each hand; and the master of the business cries out every day, "Hard Times;" and well he may. We read of Bible, Missionary, and Cent Societies; but hear very little said about the formation of a Temperate Society. Let the young men, therefore, form themselves into a society for the purpose of suppressing intemperance: let their motto be—

"I protest that no more I'll get drunk,
Nor lead such a wretched vile life."

And in the course of one year, with prudence and frugality, they will be enabled to sing the song to the tune of "Hard Cash," instead of "Hard Times." A MECHANIC.

LONDON PORTER.

The London porter is celebrated by all admirers of malt liquor. The brewers all use the waters of the Thames, which is thus described by Dr. Budd, in a dissertation read before the Medical Society of South Carolina in 1791.

"The Thames' water taken up at London, is a composition of all kinds of filth that the human mind can conceive. Sinking meat and fish, with the blood and garbage from the butchers' slaughter houses, kept till they are full of vermine,—the carcasses of every species of dead animals,—the dressings, and disagreeable matter from the hospitals, containing five or six thousand consumptive patients,—the excrements from above a million of human beings, and perhaps twice that number of other animals, are discharged by a number of sewers that run through the city into the Thames, and form this base composition, which permit me to call the essence of Porter. Perhaps there may be some propriety in the name, as it is this filthy collection which gives the London porter the particular flavor that makes it so much admired by the lovers of that liquor. Is it unreasonable to suppose that use can make such liquor agreeable, when we see with how much pleasure some men chew tobacco? Was the essence of porter the worst ingredient in it, it might, perhaps, be wholesome; the boiling would evaporate the volatile alkaline salts, and at least make it smell better. But, it is well known, the city of London is the greatest manufacturing place in England, where immense quantities of cottons, linens, woollens and silks are made and brought from other places to be dyed and fitted for market. These dyes are known to consist of vegetable, animal and mineral poisons. On going down the river through the city, you will see the channels discharging the dye-stuff of every color into it, in (perhaps I may say with truth) several hundred places, besides the greater quantity brought by the common sewers, mixed with the essence of porter, which, near low water, rushes in like a torrent. This, mixed with the paint, rust of lead, and copper, washed from above one hundred thousand houses, the poisons thrown from the laboratories of chemists, the druggists, and the apothecaries' shops, have scarce time to mix with the Thames, before they are raised by the water-works under London Bridge, thrown into a reservoir, and conveyed by pipes into the brew-houses and cellars of the inhabitants; when the water enters the tubs in the cellars, it is full of the essence of porter: but let it stand ten or twelve hours, the filth precipitates, the disagreeable smell evaporates, and the water in the upper part of the tub appears clean. After the tubs have been filled three or four times, they are taken out, emptied, and washed. When this is done, there is found a large quantity of the most

filthy, disagreeable matter, that had covered the bottom several inches deep."

BRANDENBURGH HOUSE.

This delightful residence, which has recently been taken as a temporary dwelling for the Queen, has of late years been known as the favorite seat of the Margravine of Anspach. This lady having quitted it, it has since been occupied by Colonel Roper, from whom it has been taken by the agents of her majesty. The house was originally erected about the beginning of the reign of Charles I. by Sir N. Crispe, Bart. a famous merchant, warrior, and loyalist, who is said to have been the inventor of making bricks, as now practised, and to have built this mansion with those materials, at an expense of nearly 23,000*l*. It afterwards became the property of prince Rupert, who gave it to his beautiful mistress, Margaret Hughes, a much admired actress in the reign of Charles the Second.—From her it passed through several hands, till the year 1748, when it was purchased by George Bubb Doddington, afterwards Lord Melcombe Regis, who repaired and modernised the house, giving it the name of La Trappe, from the celebrated monastery of that name in France. He likewise built a magnificent gallery for statues and antiques. The floor was inlaid with various marbles, and the door-case supported by two columns, richly ornamented with lapis lazuli. It subsequently became the property of Mrs. Sturt, and was purchased from that lady, in 1792, by the Margrave of Anspach, for 85,000*l*.—His serene highness married Elizabeth, dowager lady Craven, and sister of the late earl of Berkeley. Under the direction of the Margravine, considerable improvements were made, both in the house and grounds. The latter were laid out with peculiar taste; and from their proximity to the river, of which a view is commanded from many points, they form a delightful lounge.

The mansion still maintains some of its ancient splendor, and from the magnificence of many of the rooms, is every way calculated for a royal residence. The decorations of the interior are extremely elegant, and the apartments large and commodious. The drawing-room, especially, is 38 by 23 feet, and 30 feet in height. The ceiling of the room was painted by lord Malcombe, by whom also a very costly chimney-piece, representing in white marble the marriage of the Thames and Isis, was put up. Near the water side is a small Theatre, where the Margravine entertained her friends with dramatic exhibitions, in which she herself occasionally performed. The theatre is connected with the dwelling-house by a conservatory of 150 feet in length. It is of a curvilinear form, and occupies the site of a colonnade. This, however, bears the mark of neglect; workmen are, however, now busily engaged in preparing the place for her majesty's reception, and in putting up such furniture as may be necessary for the temporary accommodation of her establishment. [London paper.]

Desultory.

Genius of Connecticut.—It is a singular fact, that the United States are indebted for nearly every Poet, of more than ordinary genius and taste, to the small state of Connecticut. Of Connecticut poets, whose name are familiar to us, we can name Trumbull, Barlow, Dwight, Hopkins, Humphries, Alsop, Pierpont, (now of Boston, and author of that beautiful work, "Airs of Palestine,") the inimitable Croaker, author of Fanny, and we believe some others. The names above comprise a circle of wit and poetic genius, larger and brighter than can be found in the whole union besides. Why Connecticut should have been made the chosen residence of the Muses, we leave it for some more able than ourselves, to determine. Metropolitan.

Caledonian Comfort.—Two pedestrian travellers, natives of the North, took up their quarters for the night at a Highland Hotel in Breckinridge; one of them next morning complained to his friend, that he had a very indifferent bed, and asked him how he had slept? "Troth, man," replied Donald, "nae vera weel either, but I was muckle better off the Bogs, for de'il ane of them closed an e'e the hale night!"

Case in point.—The present proceedings against the Queen of England recall to the mind

of the correspondent of a London paper a circumstance which happened a few years ago at Wigan, in Lancashire. A poor man, who was very obnoxious to the wealthier part of the population of that town, was tried at the Quarter Sessions for a misdemeanor. After hearing evidence on both sides, and after a very learned and impartial summing up from the Chairman, the jury were ordered to withdraw to consider of their verdict. After a quarter of an hour's consultation, they returned, and the foreman, (a fat, substantial burgher,) said, "Not guilty, if he'll leave town."

Internal Improvement.—The citizens of Maine have just completed a bridge, connecting Moose Island with the Main land at the Westerly outlet of the St. Croix, in the town of Perry. It is 1200 feet in length. The depth of water in the channel is 13 feet at low and 43 at high water; length of posts sixty-one feet—cost 9600 dollars, exclusive of toll-house, &c. It is called Eastport Bridge.

FROM THE BALTIMORE MORNING CHRONICLE.

The making of roads and canals, by which the different parts of this continent are in a manner wedlocked to each other, has an important moral influence far beyond any local or geographical advantages. It not only serves to be the means of transporting all the productions of all the varieties of this climate, to and from the place where interest points their destination, but, likewise, it draws us together by cords of adamant. Local, subordinate, selfish interest, is thus preserved in maintaining the integrity of our government.—Add as many new states as we please to the American confederacy, yet, if it is for the interest of individuals composing those states, to barter and exchange their productions: if self-interest, interest the strongest of all ties, predominates: if, in other words, an internal commerce may be carried on to advantage, by the making of roads and canals, there is, there can be, no fear of our political separation. Every new road, every new canal, facilitates such intercourse; and it may in some sort be regarded as a prodigy, that here both patriotism and self-interest pull one way.

The Green Bag, which makes so much noise in England, is not a novel contrivance: bagging of sins is indeed of ancient date, as appears by the following article in the London Traveller:

"On Sunday evening last, (June 11,) the Rev. John Cooke delivered a most interesting and animating lecture to his congregation, illustrative of the following words:—*My transgression is sealed up in a bag, and thou sewest up my iniquity.* Job xiv. 17."

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

Mr. Editor.—The probable importance of the following extract, will be my apology for requesting its insertion in the Courier. Whether it be founded in fact or not, I have not the means of ascertaining; but if it be true, it should be every where made known, as a remedy for one of the most distressing diseases that afflict the animal creation. I hope the Medical Gentlemen of our city, if they should, unhappily, have occasion to examine a case of Hydrophobia, will institute an enquiry into the truth of the facts stated, and publish the result for general information. D.

Topical remedy for the Hydrophobia.

"Sig. A. M. SALVATORI, of Petersburg, in a letter to Professor MORRICINI, of Rome, gives the following remedy for this dreadful malady.

"The inhabitants of Gadici, but when or how, I know not, have made the important discovery, that near the ligament of the tongue of the man, or animal bitten by a rabid animal, and becoming rabid, pustules of a whitish hue make their appearance, which open spontaneously, about the 15th day after the bite; and at this time, they say, the first symptoms of true hydrophobia make their appearance. Their method of cure, consists in opening these pustules with a suitable instrument, and making the patient spit out the liquor and fluid which run from them; often washing the mouth with salt water. This operation should be performed the ninth day after the bite. The remedy is so effectual, that with these people, this hitherto incurable disease has lost its ter-

Foreign Advice.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 6.

The ship Thames, captain Peck, arrived from London yesterday afternoon. We understand she brought but one paper—the Times of the 31st of August—one day later than the papers by the Albion. We have had the perusal of this paper, and have selected every article of interest. The proceedings of the house of lords in relation to the Queen, contained in this paper, are only of the 30th of August; an abstract of which, up to half past 2 o'clock of that day, was published.

Two witnesses were afterwards introduced, viz. Paoli Ognini, under-cook to the Queen, and Louisa Dumont. The examination of these two fills more than five close columns, and we have not room to-day to give our usual summary.

Paoli Ognini, who was in the service of the Princess of Wales as under-cook, deposed to his knowledge of Bergami before he formed part of the princess's household. He first knew Bergami at Lodi, in 1808-1809, and saw him in prison there. He remembered balls being given at the Barona by the princess, which were attended by the country people in the neighborhood, farmers' daughters, the wife of an innkeeper, &c. but no persons of any rank in life. None of the nobility in the neighborhood attended. He knew Mahomet. He described, like the other witnesses, the lascivious dance which he performed before the princess on more occasions than one.

Mr. Wilde cross-examined the witness, but merely as to trivial and unimportant points.

The examination of Louisa Dumont, a waiting maid of the Queen's, from whom important testimony was expected, commenced on the afternoon of the 30th, but was not finished when the house adjourned. She advanced to the bar with a degree of confidence which even the penetrating glance of Mr. Brougham, who eyed her from "top to toe," did not at all affect. She swears to many of the improprieties charged to the Queen, which her station in the bed-chamber of her mistress enabled her to witness; but up to the time of the adjournment she had testified to no act of guilt though the circumstances she relates would be considered as strong presumptive evidence.

A ministerial paper of the 30th of August, has this article: "Guilt, like all other things, has its degrees and palliatives. The pains and penalties sought for against the queen cannot be enforced without a violation of the laws of God and man! Let them look to this. Something may be fairly done to preserve the throne from a degraded queen, but nothing can be done to secure even a kingly husband's honor at the expense of those laws which the three estates of the realm have sworn to keep inviolate. Let us hope that the innocence of our queen may be established, and all will triumph. Let us, however, rest assured, that if a contrary verdict should be given, nothing will be done, under the excuse of her crime, against the sacred laws of God, which proclaim unmerited divorce to be unmerited tyranny. The country looks with confidence to the decision of the peers, who are to consider not only the question of the queen's guilt, but what is due to pity and to mercy and to the sympathy of a brave and suffering people."

In answer to the address of the Hammermen Society, the Queen says, "However severe my trials may have been, I trust they will ultimately be productive of good to myself, and to the people of these realms."

From the Times of August 31.

The anomalous proceedings against the queen have given rise to certain derivative anomalies, which in other times would be viewed with indescribable astonishment. We have now a minister acting with colleagues by whom he has been deserted, opposed and outvoted, not in the secrecy of the cabinet, but openly, in the face of parliament, before the whole country. We have a judge conducting an examination according to rules which himself has declared to be contrary to law, and likely to defeat the ends of justice. We have ambassadors marshaling, paying, and dragooning witnesses to give testimony against their queen, with the experience that her life and honor had before been attacked by subornation, and that she had triumphed over her enemies. She, whose fame sustained and repulsed the attack of English evidence, is now pestered, (for we can give their efforts no stronger a name,) by Italian accusers. A plot got up and nurtured at home, failed, and one imported from abroad is expected to succeed. We have a people acknowledged by government to be most indignant at its proceedings, and a government hating the people for their loyalty and affection to their queen. We have one house of parliament pursuing an investigation from documents which the other house refused to open or look at—one house supplicating the queen, with the most dutiful humility, to recede, for peace-sake, from her just rights, in the same cause which the other house is prosecuting against her by a bill of pains and penalties. We have an act in progress which is to repeal the law of God, and abrogate the doctrines of the Gospel on the sacred rite of marriage; and the bishops of a christian church do not preach or address their flock against it. We have Italian traders put into better pay than British admirals of the fleet, for taking, or having forced upon them, to their loss, the function of witnesses; and witnesses living together in herds, like voters at an election, at the expense of the candidate. When will these prodigies cease? The public begin most ardently to wish that the commons had not adjourned for so long a time; or that the period of their re-assembling were now nearer—rather being expected from some

resolution or step of theirs. We hope much from the energy of the lower house—because, in truth, the state of the nation, with respect to the unhappy affair now in agitation, leaves much to hope for; and from the course of the examination, which has yet proved nothing, the character of the witnesses, and the general state of feeling in the country, we even expect that something will be done.

The effect of a successful examination against the queen would, we will venture to say, have been to induce the nation to suspend its general testimonies of regard towards her, at least till the other side were heard, and the aspersions wiped off; but it appears that, though myriads—we might say millions—have addressed her majesty, the number and importance of the addresses by no means cease or decline. The same journals throughout the metropolis and the country contain in one column the filthy details of these Italian witnesses against the queen, and in the next the affectionate addresses of British subjects, expressive of the increasing regard of the nation. This could not be the case if the evidence for the prosecution, coming forth before that for the defence is known, made any impression whatever to the detriment of her majesty. The morals of the nation may be injured by the daily reports in the journals, but its faith cannot be shaken. It is too well known what her majesty suffered before from a conspiracy against her life as well as honor.

It has been decided by the Presbytery, that the Rev. Mr. Gillespie, who was arrested for praying for the queen, has done nothing to merit such treatment. Her majesty has since been regularly prayed for in that quarter.

Paris papers of the 27th had reached London. They are said to contain nothing of importance. The French five per cents. had risen to 75f. 35c.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

The queen proceeded to the house of lords yesterday morning about 11 o'clock. Her majesty was received by the people along the line of her route with the liveliest demonstrations of esteem and affection; but the crowds in the streets, owing to the unusually early hour, were not so numerous as they were on Tuesday. The sentinels presented arms as her majesty passed, and she was received on her arrival at the house with the accustomed military honors. Her majesty went to her private apartments, where Mr. Brougham attended her.

The witnesses called in the house of lords yesterday were sworn on a New Testament bound in black morocco, with a white cross on the part which they kissed.

It is said that his majesty will continue to reside at Windsor during the remainder of the summer.

Drury-lane Theatre.—The tragedy of Othello was performed on Monday evening. We quote the following from the fourth act, to point out how it was received by the audience:

Emilia—I will be hang'd if some eternal villain, Some busy and insinuating rogue, Some cogging, cozening slave, to get some office, Have not devised this slander....I'll be hang'd else.

[*Applause from all parts of the house.*]

Iago—Fy, there is no such man; it is impossible. *Des.*—If any such there be, Heaven pardon him.

Emilia—A halter pardon him! and I'll gnaw his bones.

[*Thunders of applause.*]

Who keeps her company?

What place? what time? what form? what likelihood?

[*The pit stood up, and cheered.*]

The Moor's abused by some most villainous knave, Some base, notorious knave, some scurvy fellow; O, Heaven! that such companions thou'dst unfold; And put in every honest hand a whip, To lash the rascal naked thro' the world, Even from the east to the west!

[*The pit stood up again, the men waved their hats, and the women their handkerchiefs; the acclamations throughout the whole house were loud and general, and lasted several minutes.*]

The name of Theodore Majocci was announced some time since in the Paris papers, to all the world, as one of the principal witnesses against the queen, and the account was transcribed in all the English newspapers. Is it then probable that her majesty alone should be ignorant of the circumstance? But in fact this Theodore was well known to have been the principal personage in devising and planning the prosecution against his mistress. In an article dated Vienna, July 26, it is stated: "Many of the Italian witnesses against the queen of England have been here with lord Stewart, lord Castlereagh's brother. Among them is one Majocci and his wife, and two children. These witnesses are well paid; Majocci has ten francs a day, his wife five, and each of his children four, besides an allowance of 150 francs a month for that part of his family which he left at Como, and which is paid by the English government."

Military Duel.—A letter from Dover gives the following statement, on the authority of some passengers lately arrived from France: "A short officer, a captain in the English lancers, and a very tall officer of the French lancers, passing each other in Paris, the latter insulted the former, and pushed him rudely, upon which the English officer remonstrated, but meeting with nothing but abuse, knocked the Frenchman down, who immediately challenged our countryman to fight him with swords. Conceiving, however, the Frenchman to be too good a fencer, he offered, in lieu, pistols, which the Frenchman declined. The Englishman then proposed, that, as they were both officers of the lancers, they should fight in their proper way, by mounting their horses and proceeding to combat; this being agreed to, at the very first outset the Englishman run his adversary through the body."

Several sepulchral urns, which probably contained the relics of some ancient Britons, the Aborigines of this island, were discovered a few days ago, by some men digging for gravel in a field near Biggleswade, in Bedfordshire.

BRUSSELS, AUG. 24.

Numerous couriers have lately passed through this city, coming from Paris. There seems no doubt that the military conspiracy, so happily discovered in that capital, has caused this uncommonly active correspondence. We shall here confine ourselves to an observation which seems to be not unimportant: Letters from Vienna announced, a few days ago, that there existed at Paris a Directing Committee, which corresponded with, and put in motion, the Carbonari of Italy. We leave to our readers the inferences to be drawn from an opinion which was thought to be without foundation at the moment it was spread, but the truth of which begins to appear evident.

BOSTON, OCT. 10.

GIBRALTAR PAPERS.

By the brig Exchange, from Gibraltar, we have received papers to the 19th of August, from which the following articles are extracted:

GIBRALTAR, AUG. 19.

SPANISH ARMY.

Two printed papers have been received from Cadiz, stated to be copies of two representations addressed, on the 11th instant, from the Isle of Leon, to the Cortes and to his majesty, by the officers at the head of the army of observation of Andalusia—generals Riego, Lopez de Banos, and Arcos Agüero. The representations are directed against an order for the breaking up of that army, which was lately transmitted by the war minister to the captain-general of the province. This measure the three generals conceive to be fraught with danger to the country, to the king, to the army, and to themselves, upon the following grounds, viz: That the Cortes have scarcely set about the arduous and important task which they are to go through; that none of the great delinquents of 1814, or of March last in Cadiz, have yet been punished; that the fundamental law of the state, and the public security, are threatened by associations which meet with protection abroad, and by disturbances at home which are combined with the criminal machinations just alluded to in foreign countries; that neither the national militia nor the new system of finances is yet organized; that not one of those reforms which are likely to excite so much discontent among the wealthy and powerful classes, has been so much as commenced; and that the constitutional institutions have not acquired that stability which time alone can confer upon them, with the assistance of a protecting force capable of defeating the attempts of the disaffected; whose number cannot but increase upon the introduction of an order of things so different from that which has lately been laid aside. Under these circumstances, and taking for granted that the operations of the ministry are directed by a hostile hand; that the king has been imposed upon, and that an order pregnant with such ruinous consequences has been issued without the knowledge of the Cortes, at the suggestion of weak, if not ill-designed, advisers, who wish to be rid of the army which is his majesty's shield, and to dislodge it from a position which they dread to see remain—the Generals, trusting that the services which they and their troops have rendered to the country, will prevent their intentions from being misconstrued, or their patriotism suspected, request that his majesty will be pleased to suspend the execution of the mischievous order; and express their confident hope that the Cortes will not forsake them in the critical situation they have been placed in by the deed of an agent of the executive, whose directions they cannot obey without giving up the laudable and heroic object for which they nobly and fortunately rose up in arms—the salvation of the country.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CORTES.

On the 5th of August, the Cortes confirmed the yearly allowances made by their predecessors in 1814, to the King and Infants, or subsequently stipulated in the marriage settlements of the Queen and Infantas, as follows: 40,000,000 rs. vn. to his majesty; 1,650,000 to each of the Infants, D. Carlos, and D. Francisco de Paula; 640,000 to her Majesty; 550,000 to the Infanta Dona Maria Francisca, and 600,000 to the Infanta Luisa Carlota. On the 7th they ordered the immediate sale of the estates ceded by his majesty to the board of public credit, with the exception of the *Lomo de Grulla* in Andalusia.

Camp-marshal Riego has been appointed captain-general of Galicia.

It is stated, upon information which we think worthy of credit, that the new administration in Spain are decidedly in favor of the ratification of the Florida Treaty, and had resolved to exert to that end their influence with the Cortes. We have heard of a very amicable correspondence between the Spanish Secretary of State and Mr. Forsyth, in which the latter makes full amends by the glowing kindness of his tone, for the asperity of his former address. We rejoice in every act of conciliation and kindly communion between the governments, because we believe the arrangements of the treaty are the best that could be made, under all the circumstances, and that the final confirmation of them will be for their mutual advantage. The rights of this country cannot be relinquished out of deference to the noble career in which the Spanish Liberals are engaged; but in asserting them, owe every testimonial of consideration and sympathy compatible with the main object.

Nat. Gazette.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

Nearly 200 Hanoverian troops are already landed, and a whole regiment is on their way to London, to form, it is said, a *personal body-guard to the King*. An office is taken, No. 46 Duke street, St. James Square, for the management of their department.



CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1830.

CONVENTION.

The subject of a Convention in Massachusetts, has elicited a very warm discussion in that State, both as to the policy and necessity of the measure; and since the people have decided that a Convention is necessary, the discussion has turned on those parts of the constitution which it would be expedient to revise. It appears that there are certain particular parts of the constitution which are too sacred in the eyes of a very few, to be touched; while, at the same time, the great majority of the people demand to have them expunged, or materially altered. The sticklers for ancient usages and institutions, in political affairs, and for such of them only as particularly affect their interests, have resorted to the same arguments as the oppositionists in this State; but the advocates of reform, the friends of the people, have met them on their own ground, forced them from all their positions, and showed the palpable inconsistency of their conduct. We have made the following extracts from one of a series of well-written essays in the *Boston Patriot*, on the subject of an alteration in the constitution of Massachusetts, which we recommend to the attentive perusal of all who have felt any interest in the agitation of the convention question in this State, and particularly to those who have, from whatever motive, opposed an alteration in our constitution:

"The usual cant of those, who are hostile to any changes of ancient even for better institutions, who stick like 'the oyster to the rock' to old abuses, is, that the constitution is a venerable instrument, and should not be examined by vulgar eyes or soiled by common hands: so said the Pontiffs of Rome respecting the scriptures, when they prevented unlearned people from reading them by prohibiting their translations into the common languages. Besides, who are these men so very solicitous of perpetuating even evils, inequalities and oppressions, in their reverence for ancient establishments and opinions? Do they cherish this superstition and bigotry in any thing else but politics? Or are they not rather those who say, on all other occasions, especially in religious affairs, away with the notions, the beliefs, and the creeds of former days; the errors and illusions which the twilight between the setting of the sun of knowledge, and the approaches of the dark night of ignorance, created and accumulated, shall not be a burden for our shoulders, though our ancestors bore it; and because 'our fathers have eaten sour grapes, our teeth shall not be set on edge.'"

"This class of persons are those, from whose lips all those croakings issue respecting the dangers of innovation, and the awe and reverence with which the constitution should be approached; a constitution deserving so much veneration on account of some of its prominent features, such as excluding from a share of political power all the poorer citizens, who, by their industry, create the wealth of the state, and by their valor prove its protection; who have an equal interest in the great rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but not an equal security to those rights with the rich; a constitution too, which gives to one man's vote in one place five or six times as much influence and power as in another; and where a Senate represents money, is predicated upon property, and of course being aristocratic in its formation, will be aristocratic in its measures."

"Now if freedom of inquiry should be permitted and encouraged in religious affairs, which concern our eternal welfare, surely it should be promoted in political matters, where the mischiefs of mistakes will be limited and capable of a ready and sure correction. There is, therefore, a gross inconsistency in the same set of men throwing aside established opinions and creeds in religion, and adhering pertinaciously to dogmas and systems in politics, merely because they are old and have received the sanction of authority and great names; and wherever we see such a course of conduct, a suspicion naturally arises of the sincerity of those who pursue it."

The editor of the *Halifax Compiler*, with no small share of self-consequence, is soaring away in clouds of his own fume, and hurling defiance not only at our banks and bank directors, but at the whole host of convention advocates in the west. He throws down the glove with a marvelous degree of firmness, and bids them all advance: He is not to be frightened; no, indeed, not he: And we venture to say, no one will ever see his cheek blanched. But his most violent attack appears to be on the "king's English;" and truly he has belabored it so soundly, that its original form and comeliness are entirely effaced, and its identity gone forever.

The editor is so invincible in all his attacks, and wields the pen so incomparably, ["Ye Gods! how he writes!"] that we cry him mercy, and beg, as he has, with only a flourish of his goose-quill, dashed all our hopes of a convention to the ground,—that he will spare our college, as it would require complete maturity to withstand the shock of his opposition; and should he attack it in its present embryo state, it must fall, like the blossoms of spring before a killing frost, and thus will perish all the hopes and prospects of the West by the hand of one fell destroyer.

It is really surprising to witness the potent effects of Mr. Wright's quill: With a few flourishes, he exposes the deep-laid villainy of our bank directors; with only a dash, he tumbles the convention, its advocates, and the "two or three inconsiderate printers," all in a heap together, and at once decides that Mr. Locke shall not be Governor; and with the most astonishing facility, he overturns the whole superstructure of the English language, and gives the systems of Lowth, of Blair, and of Murray, to the winds! Small hopes, indeed, have the west of succeeding in a contest with such fearful odds against them.

The Athenian Club...No. II.

BY ORADIAN LONGSTAFF, ESQUIRE.

The renowned city of Athens is well known to every man whose mind has been illuminated by the genial rays of education. The very name of the city of Athens, inspires us with sentiments of sublimity and reverence. In contemplation, we see the most celebrated philosophers of Greece instructing their pupils in the Academy and Lyceum. The names of Plato, Aristotle, and Socrates, will never be obliterated from our memories, while we are permitted to float upon the spacious stream of human existence.

The age in which these eminent men flourished, was stamped with the image of superstition; yet we find that their minds often soared above the vanity of the world; and they suffered the difficulties and privations incident to human life, with that calmness and serenity of mind which becomes the superior dignity of our nature. Their lives have been such as will irresistibly produce upon our minds a conviction of the purity of their motives and the rectitude of their conduct.

In contemplating upon the delightful traits in the characters of the venerable sages of Greece, the mind is filled with reflections beyond the power of accurate description. These eminent persons lived in an age when divine revelation did not extend its knowledge to them. They had no certain knowledge of futurity, and of a supreme self-existent being, to whose wisdom and power we ascribe the creation of the material world. Such conspicuous examples of morality and virtue, exhibited in men whom we denominate *heathens*, are certainly a severe commentary upon the age we live in. We might also take within the scope of our observations other nations, which were cotemporary with the ancient Grecians, and where the gospel was promulgated among them, and how wonderful is the contrast! How far did the Grecians excel in every thing that is calculated to ennoble and dignify human nature?

In descending from these general remarks, the condition of the inhabitants of our own age and country, will almost instinctively present itself to our minds; for it is a fact, of sufficient notoriety, that national feelings, interests and prejudices, have a tendency to create in us sympathies for those with whom we are associated, and for such who have even estranged far from the paths of rectitude! The moral and political condition of the United States is evidently unrivaled by any nation upon the face of the terraqueous globe; yet it is a melancholy fact, that even in this happy country, where the greatest prospects are held out for men of enterprise and genius, we meet with exhibitions of vice at which humanity shudders. And what is well calculated to excite both pity and contempt, is to see the rising generation, the young men of our country, many of whom might shine in the Senate and the Cabinet with resplendent lustre, and grace the society where they live, and finally afford consolation to their hoary headed parents, entrapped by that detestable and hideous monster, *INTemperance*! Many of our friends and acquaintances are annually cut off, in the meridian of their existence, by intemperate drinking! What melancholy reflections must pervade the minds of loving parents, when they see their sons conveyed to the silent mansions of the grave, by that bane, that destroyer of life, *ARDENT SPIRITS*!

Many persons, for whom we entertain the highest esteem, and in whose welfare we feel very much interested, are now going on the highway to ruin! Many of them are standing upon the verge of eternity! All that we can do, is to entreat them to take our advice:—Leave off your intemperance, and then you will stand upon that high and commanding ground which was intended for you by the God of nature.

SMITH TAKEN!

Extract from a letter to the editors, dated Lincolnton, October 16, 1820:—"On Saturday last the sheriff of Burke, M. Britton, Esq. passed through this place, having in his custody Jeremiah Smith, the notorious villain. He was taken in Burke county by the sheriff and four resolute young men, who overtook him at his brother's house, where he kept them off for more than four hours, before he surrendered, nearly all of which time they stood with their guns to their faces, pointed at him, ready to fire. Mr. Britton has gone to Camden with Smith.

"I have no doubt that Robinson Moore, who said he had a scuffle with Smith in this county, never saw him. Moore, I have been informed, has lately acknowledged that he did not see Smith—he cut his own clothes to substantiate his story."

Mr. Poinsett is elected a Representative to Congress from Charleston district, by a majority of 42, over Gov. Geddes.

Pennsylvania Election.—Complete returns are received of the Election in the City and County of Philadelphia. The following is the return of the Election for Representatives to Congress:—

| City. | County. | Total. |
|------------------|---------|--------|
| John Sergeant, | 4387 | 6448 |
| J. Hemphill, | 3095 | 3376 |
| William Milnor, | 3908 | 3274 |
| S. Edwards, | 2923 | 3163 |
| Thomas Forrest, | 1498 | 3198 |
| Nicholas Biddle, | 3536 | 3142 |
| J. Engle, | 1361 | 3067 |

The four first named are elected, as the returns from other parts of the District will not vary the result. The vote for Mr. Sergeant is highly honorable to him: any man might be proud of receiving nearly every vote in such a District. Mr. Hemphill and Mr. Edwards, as

well as Mr. Sergeant, are now Members of Congress; and Mr. Milnor has been heretofore.

For Governor, the votes ascertained were as follows:—

| | Findlay. | Heister. |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|
| In Philadelphia City, | 1344 | 3400 |
| In Philadelphia County, | 3065 | 3507 |
| Easton, (Northampton,) | 606 | 574 |
| Berks County, (in part,) | 660 | 681 |
| Bucks County, (in part,) | 481 | 1229 |
| Montgomery County, (majority,) | | 320 |
| Chester County, do. | 400 | |
| Delaware County, do. | | 541 |
| | 6536 | 10252 |

So far, Mr. Heister is far ahead; but these districts are the strong holds of his friends; and it is supposed that the Election will have terminated favorably to Mr. Findlay. [Nat. Intel.]

DELAWARE ELECTION.

Mr. Collins, the Republican Candidate, is elected Governor of the State, by a majority of about 400 votes over his Federal opponent Mr. Green.

For Representatives to Congress, the votes were, from two out of the three Counties, as follows:—

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|
| C. A. Rodney. | Mr. Hall. | Mr. L. McLane. | Mr. Mitchell. |
| 2668 | 2468 | 1915 | 1771 |

The third county has not been heard from. It is generally believed, however, that Mr. Rodney is elected. Which of the other three candidates be elected, is not even guessed.—ib.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The Session of Congress is at hand, and we naturally look forward to the subjects which are to occupy its attention. Little change has taken place in the composition of either branch of Congress since the termination of the first session of the present Congress. There have been two or three resignations, indeed, in the House of Representatives; but it is presumed they will not materially vary the complexion of that body. With some allowance for the operation of public sentiment, the views of Congress at the next Session may be presumed to be the same as they were at the last.

On no point have the manifestations of public opinion been more unanimous, or less equivocal, than on the necessity of abbreviating the Debates in both Houses. In the opinion that by such abbreviation the public money, and what is equally important, the time of Congress, may be beneficially economized, we entirely concur. We are not among those who would have Congress act without sufficient deliberation; but we think there is no question likely to arise at the present day, on which every thing useful may not be said within a week, and that most questions may be discussed and decided within a single day. There is no advantage in a repetition of arguments already advanced; and he who has nothing to advance but what is new, will have very little to say after a question has been debated for a whole day, not to speak of a month, to which extent we have known debates to be protracted. If it be a waste of time to debate a new question for weeks, it would be certainly a blamable consumption of it to employ many days, or even hours, on a question which, at a preceding session of Congress, had been completely exhausted.

Applying this remark to the first question which will present itself at the next session—for we have relinquished the hope that it would not be made a question—we hope that the Missouri subject will be speedily disposed of. When the Senators and Representatives from Missouri present themselves at the bar of the two Houses, they will of course be refused a seat, until the Constitution of the State be ratified. If the question be again opened at large, we have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that it will swallow up all other questions, defeating the end and object of the meeting of Congress, by destroying that concord and good feeling among the members so important to correct legislation. We sincerely hope, therefore, that the matter will be determined by a silent vote, so as to leave Congress at liberty to give the attention which is due to other important national concerns.

The Missouri question being disposed of—we will suppose within the first week of the session—the next most urgent question is that which arises from the consideration of the Ways and Means. There was last year a deficiency in the revenue, which was supplied by a loan. There will be this year a greater deficiency: in what manner shall it be supplied? By another loan? or by at once meeting the occasion, and submitting to a system of internal taxation, of moderate amount, and judiciously distributed? We have no doubt that, though it may be a subject for debate, the first course will ultimately be taken. It is easy to borrow, and the people scarcely know when they are run in debt. It is unpopular to lay taxes, and more so to collect them. In this particular, governments are about as provident as individuals. This year they have full pockets: they empty them in the gratification of pleasures, or at best the supply of wants, imaginary at first, but which become real by indulgence. The next year the income lessens, from causes beyond their control—perhaps from a relaxation of attention and application: it is too small to fulfill existing engagements. What then? Why, borrow. The year following, the income is still less, and expenses increasing rather than diminishing. What then? Borrow more; and if the money were never to be repaid, it would be an admirable plan. But, sooner or later, when you can borrow no longer, you must provide for the payment of the debt, which it would have been far wiser never to have incurred. To this general remark there are certainly exceptions. Money may be wanted for an important object in one year, and a loan for that purpose is not only justifiable, but prudent. To make it so, however, you must be

certain that the income of succeeding years will be sufficient to pay the interest, and gradually to extinguish the debt to be contracted. We do not know that it is in the power of Congress at present to settle the question, in what manner the deficiency in the revenue is to be permanently made up: we are pretty sure, at least, that it will not be settled at the next session, and that another year will be taken to consider of it. Three words are enough for a loan-bill, and many words and much deliberation are required for a system of direct and indirect taxation.

There is, moreover, another subject, to be determined at the next session, the decision of which may, in one way or another, have an important effect on the Revenue. We refer to the Tariff of Duties on Imports. The present Tariff may be so altered, by augmenting duties until they become prohibitory, as to reduce the revenue. But it may also be so varied, or modified, as to augment it; and we think we see indications that there will be, at the next session of Congress, such a compromise of conflicting interests and opinions on this question, as will result in a legislation beneficial at once to commerce, to manufactures, and to the revenue. Whatever advances these interests will of course be beneficial to agriculture, which is the root of national independence. If the agriculturists, merchants, and manufacturers, would come together upon one plain principle, that their real interests are the same, there would no longer be any difficulty in the matter. We have some hope, that they are beginning to find it out. Legislation on any other principle is to be deprecated. Animosity between children of the same family is the consummation of folly; and the fruits of victory in a contest of that sort are but remorse and self-reproach.

Though many other great questions will probably be opened at the next session, they fade into a less importance (except perhaps the subject of a bankrupt system) in comparison with the three we have briefly noticed.

Attempts will be made, we have no doubt, to economize the public expenditures by reducing the Army; by limiting the increase of the Navy; by abolishing the Military Academy, &c. &c. We profess ourselves to be in favor of avoiding all unnecessary expenses; of a rigid enforcement of accountability; of the abolition of sinecures; of a reform of abuses, wherever found. We are, in short, in favor of pruning all such redundancies as waste the substance and add not to the strength of our government—but, we deprecate all and every project for bringing our expenditures to the level of our revenue, by amputating the limbs which are necessary to the healthful growth of the Nation, to its capacity for self-defence, or even to the symmetry of its form.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman in Glasgow, dated Aug. 24, 1820.

"The enquiry going on in the Parliament house, with respect to the Queen, has now assumed a most interesting character.

The strongest feelings and passions were excited in favor of the Queen. A great majority are undoubtedly for her, believing in her innocence.

If the measure is pursued against her, it will lead to a bloody termination, there is no manner of doubt. Ministers begin to feel for their heads.

A civil war will be the inevitable consequence of a conviction. The people believe her innocent: and they believe also, that if she is convicted, it will be by the evidence of suborned and perjured witnesses; therefore, they will not heed any decision made by an ex parte tribunal on the evidence of perjury alone.

There will be a fight, and a bloody one, before it is over, depend upon it."—Nat. Adv.

ILL. NEWS.

Extract of a letter, dated

U. S. Ship Hornet,
Island of Bonavista, Aug. 27, 1820.

"On our arrival at Sierra Leone, we learned the painful intelligence that all our colony, except one man, had fallen a sacrifice to the unhealthiness of the climate. As the object of our visit was to see and learn the situation of the colony, Capt. Read thought it was most prudent not to proceed to Sherbro. Our stay at Sierra Leone was four days, three of which we experienced an incessant torrent of rain night and day. The only way to preserve the crew was to keep them in a state of nudity during the tour of duty. And, thanks be to God, we all enjoy good health. We saw the Cyane at the Island of Teneriffe: the officers and crew were pretty well. She intends returning to the coast after the rainy season, and cruise six months. She has made no more captures. She left a small schooner off Sherbro, during her absence, commanded by Mr. Townsend, one of the midshipmen, and, sad to tell, he himself and all his crew have shared the same disastrous fate of poor Bacon and his colony. We leave this to-day, to cruise a short time among the Islands; and thence shall proceed to the West-Indies, and from thence home."

By private advices, we learn that the British Admiral, Sir H. Popham, has at length concluded a treaty with Christophe, by which he is to pay to the British government at the rate of forty-five dollars a head for every negro which they may land in his dominions. It is presumed the negroes taken on board slave ships will by the British be sent to Hayti. We are assured that this step has been taken by Christophe, because he has ascertained that his subjects decrease at the rate of six per cent. per annum.—Dem. Press.

Fires in Nova Scotia.—A letter from Eastport mentions that the fire which broke out on the

12th ult. at Yarmouth, extended four or five miles, burning all before it. Between 40 and 50 buildings were destroyed: such as houses, barns, mills, &c. with a great number of cattle, hogs, poultry, &c. One child was burnt at Yarmouth. At the same time the town of Montague, (a French settlement,) was visited with the same calamity: 42 buildings were destroyed, among which was the Roman Catholic Church; one man was burnt at that place. The fire was so rapid that those who lost their buildings saved little, if any, of their furniture, or large stocks of grain, hay, cattle, hogs, poultry, &c. It is described as being the greatest calamity that ever happened in that part of the country.

DIED.

In Anson county, N. C. 15th Oct. aged 58, Capt. James Douglas, generally respected.

Also, on the 14th Oct. in Marlborough District, S. C. Mr. William Thomas, aged 72. Mr. Thomas came from the state of Maryland, settled in Anson county, N. C. in 1772, was elected in 1775 a member of the first Public Assembly of the state, (then called a Congress,) the next year he was also elected, and was one of the few remaining that formed our State Constitution; moved to South Carolina, to his late residence, about the year 1777, and was many years a member of the Legislature of that state. He was a planter, and by strict economy and industry accumulated a fortune supposed to be worth half a million. He was intelligent, hospitable, and friendly in his house and neighborhood. [Communicated.]

Salisbury Races:

FALL MEETING, OCTOBER 24, 1820.

TUESDAY, Colts; Race, Mile Heats.

Michael Brown, True Blue Filly Blinker, 1. 1.
Kelly & Locke, Filly 2. Distanced.
Jas. Huie, Filly 3. 2.

Time—1st heat, 1 m. 58 sec.; 2d, 2 m. 1 sec.

WEDNESDAY, three mile Heats.

Thos. G. Polk, Rowan, 1. 1.
William Howard, Eolis, 2. Drawn.
Robert Wood, Hide & Tallow, Distanced.
Time—first heat, 6 m. 20 sec.; 2d, 6 m. 16 sec.; 3d, one horse starting, time not kept.

THURSDAY, two mile Heats.

William Bethell, Jerome, 1. 1.
James Huie, General Jackson, 2. 2.
Time—first heat, 4 m. 4 sec.; 2d, 4 m. 11 sec.

FRIDAY, mile Heats.

William F. Kelly, Molly Longlegs, 1. 1.
Michael Brown, True Blue Filly Blinker, 2. 3.
Robert Cotten, Eolis, 3. 2.
James Huie, Sir Allen, 4. 4.
Time—1st heat, 1 m. 57 sec.; 2d, 1 m. 57 sec.

SATURDAY, best three out of five, by horses foaled, raised and owned within the County of Rowan.

Moses A. Locke, Barber, 2. 2. 1. 1. 1.
Michael Brown, Lady Lightfoot, 1. 1. 2. 2. 2.
Thomas Chambers, horse, 3. 3. Distanced.
Time—First heat, 1 minute 57 seconds;

| | | |
|--------|---|----|
| Second | 1 | 55 |
| Third | 2 | 2 |
| Fourth | 2 | 7 |
| Fifth | 2 | 00 |

Notice.

THERE will be a Bill presented to the next General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, for a division of Rowan County. THOS. HAMPTON.
October 13, 1820.

Strayed or Stolen,

ON the night of the 20th instant, a BAY HORSE, 144 hands high, small star in the forehead, swabby mane, one of his hind legs white—racks at the rate of 12 miles an hour, and throws his feet an unusual distance apart. A suitable reward will be given by the subscriber, living near Charlotte, for the delivery of the horse, or information where he may be found. 4w21
Oct. 31. WILLIAM J. POLK.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 5th of this instant, at the house of George Eilers, a bay Stud HORSE, about 15 hands high, four years old last spring, branded on the left shoulder with O, a scar on the left thigh, and a few white spots on his back; also, a saddle and bridle was taken with the said horse. If any person will give me information of said horse, so that I get him again, I will give him the above reward, and pay all reasonable expenses. JOHN AMBURN.
Rowan County, Oct. 13, 1820.—3w19r

Roger Williams' Estate.

THE subscriber having been qualified at the last October term of Montgomery County Court as Administrator upon the estate of Roger Williams, deceased, requests all persons having any demands against said estate, to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the subscriber. ARTHUR HARRIS.
Montgomery County, Oct. 13, 1820.—3w19r

State of North-Carolina,

RANDOLPH COUNTY:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1820.

JOHN ARNOLD, as } Debt...Jud. Atta. served in the
hands of Benjamin Steed.

JAMES MILLER. }
IT appearing to the Court that the defendant in this case resides in another government, it is ordered that all proceedings be stayed for three months; and that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the defendant to appear at the next Court to be held for said county, on the first Monday in November next, and reply, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him. 6w17 A Copy: JESSE HARPER, C. C. C.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1820.

Thomas Neely, John Neely, Rebecca Neely, Aaron Townsend and Martha his wife, Isaac McCallan and Peggy his wife, John McCallan and Polly his wife; versus Isaac Neely, and Reuben Dixon and Jane his wife.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Salisbury Western Carolinian for three weeks, for the defendants to appear at the next Court to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte against him. [3w19r]
Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.

The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires. . . . Scott.



SCOTCH AIR. . . . BY THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.

Of in the still night,
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Fond memory brings the light
Of other days around me.
The smiles, the tears, of boyhood's years,
The words of love then spoken,
The eyes that shined, now dimm'd and gone,
The cheerful hearts now broken.
When I remember all,
The friends as linked together,
I've seen around me fall,
Like leaves in wintry weather;
I feel like one who treads alone
Some banquet hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled, whose garlands dead,
And all but me departed.

LAW DUST AND SAW DUST.

[The following has all the pith and pun of Coleman's pen.]

To set up a village, with tackle for tillage,
Jack Carter he took to the saw;
To pluck and to pillage, that same little village,
Joe Pettifog took to the law.
They angled so pliant for gull and for client,
As sharp as a weasel for rats, . . . [just,
Till what with their saw dust and what with their law
They blinded the eyes of the flats.
Jack brought to the people a bill for the steeple,
They declared they would not be bit;
But out of a saw pit, into a law pit,
Jack tickled them up with a writ.
Cried Jack the saw rasper, I know neighbor Gossip,
We both of us live by the stocks;
While I, for my savings, turn blocks into shavings,
You lawyers are shaving the blocks.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

Generosity of Paul Jones.

FROM A BRITISH MAGAZINE.

This distinguished person was the son of a small farmer a few miles from Dumfries, and impelled by that love of enterprise which is so frequently to be met with among the peasantry of Scotland, he seems to have eagerly embarked in the cause of the colonies against the mother country. Whether he was actuated, in any degree, by a sense of the injustice of Britain towards America at the outset of his career, or merely availing himself of the opportunities in which revolutionary warfare so greatly abounds, to rise from his original obscurity, it is now, perhaps, impossible to determine, and unnecessary to inquire. But it will be seen, from the letters we are going to lay before our readers, that, in the progress of his adventurous life, he well knew how to employ the language of men inspired with the love of liberty, and that he was honored by some of its warmest friends in both hemispheres.

There are probably few instances, especially among adventurers who have risen from the condition in which Paul Jones was originally placed—of more enlarged views—more generous feelings—and a more disinterested conduct, than the following letters exhibit, combined as they are with sentiments of relentless hostility towards the claims of his native country.

In the progress of the revolutionary war, Paul Jones obtained the command of a squadron, with which, in 1778, he undertook to annoy the coasts of Great-Britain. On the 2d day of December, 1777, he arrived at Nantes, and in January he repaired to Paris, with the view of making arrangements with the American ministers and the French government. In February he conveyed some American vessels to the bay of Quiberon, and, on his return to Brest, communicated his plan to Admiral D'Arville, who afforded him every means of forwarding it. He accordingly left Brest, and sailed through the Bristol channel without giving any alarm. Early in the morning of the 23d of April, he made an attack on the harbor of Whitehaven, in which there were about three hundred sail. He succeeded in setting fire to several vessels, but was not able to effect any thing decisive before daylight, when he was obliged to retire.

The next exploit, which took place on the same day, was the plunder of Lord Selkirk's house, in St. Mary's Isle, near the town of Kirkcubright. The particulars of this event, and of the action which succeeded, as well as the motives upon which Jones acted, are well given in the following letter, which he addressed to Lady Selkirk, and which has not before been printed.

"Ranger, Brest, 3th May, 1778.

"MADAM: It cannot be too much lamented, that, in the profession of arms, the officer of finer feeling, of real sensibility, should be under the necessity of winking at any action of persons under his command which his heart cannot approve; but the reflection is doubly severe, when he finds himself obliged, in appearance, to countenance such action by authority.

"This hard case was mine, when, on the 23d of April last, I landed on St. Mary's Isle. Know-

ing Lord Selkirk's interest with his king, I wished to make him the happy instrument of alleviating the horrors of hopeless captivity, when the brave are overpowered and made prisoners of war. It was, perhaps, fortunate for you, madam, that he was from home, for it was my intention to have taken him on board the Ranger, and to have detained him until, through his means, a general and fair exchange of prisoners, as well in Europe as in America, had been effected.

"When I was informed by some men whom I met at landing, that his lordship was absent, I walked back to my boat, determined to leave the island. By the way, however, some officers who were with me, could not forbear expressing their discontent, observing, that in America no delicacy was shown by the English, who took away all sorts of moveable property, setting fire not only to towns, and to the houses of the rich without distinction, but not even sparing the wretched hamlets and milch-cows of the poor and helpless, at the approach of an inclement winter. That party had been with me as volunteers the same morning at Whitehaven; some complaisance, therefore, was their due. I had but a moment to think how I might gratify them, and, at the same time, do your ladyship the least injury. I charged the two officers to permit none of the seamen to enter the house, or to hurt any thing about it; to treat you, madam, with the utmost respect; to accept of the plate which was offered; and to come away without making a search, or demanding any thing else. I am induced to believe that I was punctually obeyed, since I am informed that the plate which they brought away is far short of the quantity which is expressed in the inventory which accompanied it. I have gratified my men; and when the plate is sold I shall become the purchaser, and will gratify my own feelings, by restoring it to you by such conveyance as you shall please to direct.

"Had the Earl been on board the following evening, he would have seen the awful pomp and dreadful carnage of a sea-engagement; both affording ample subject for the pencil, as well as melancholy reflection for the contemplative mind. Humanity starts back at such scenes of horror, and cannot but execrate the vile promoters of this detested war:

For they, 'twas they, unsheathed the ruthless blade,
And Heaven shall ask the havoc it has made.

"The British ship of war Drake, mounting twenty guns, with more than her full complement of officers and men, besides a number of volunteers, came out from Carrickfergus, in order to attack and take the Continental ship of war Ranger of eighteen guns, and short of her complement of officers and men; the ships met, and the advantage was disputed with great fortitude on each side for an hour and five minutes, when the gallant commander of the Drake fell, and victory declared in favor of the Ranger. His amiable lieutenant lay mortally wounded, besides near forty of the inferior officers and crew killed and wounded. A melancholy demonstration of the uncertainty of human prospects. I buried them in a spacious grave, with the honors due to the memory of the brave.

"Though I have drawn my sword in the present generous struggle for the rights of man, yet I am in arms merely as an American, nor am I in pursuit of riches. My fortune is liberal enough, having no wife nor family, and having lived long enough to know that riches cannot secure happiness. I profess myself a citizen of the world, totally unfettered by the little mean distinctions of climate or of country, which diminish the benevolence of the heart, and set bounds to philanthropy. Before this war began, I had, at an early time of life, withdrawn from the sea-service, in favor of 'calm contemplation and poetic ease.' I have sacrificed, not only my favorite scheme of life, but the softer affections of the heart, and my prospects of domestic happiness, and I am ready to sacrifice my life also, with cheerfulness, if that forfeiture would restore peace and good will among mankind.

"As the feelings of your gentle bosom cannot, in that respect, but be congenial with mine, let me intreat you, madam, to use your soft persuasive arts with your husband, to endeavor to stop this cruel and destructive war, in which Britain never can succeed. Heaven can never countenance the barbarous and unmanly practices of the Britons in America, which savages would blush at, and which, if not discontinued, will soon be retaliated in Britain by a justly enraged people. Should you fall in this, (for I am persuaded you will attempt it—and who can resist the power of such an advocate?) your endeavors to effect a general exchange of prisoners will be an act of humanity, which will afford you golden feelings on a death-bed.

"I hope this cruel contest will soon be closed.

but should it continue, I wage no war with the fair! I acknowledge their power, and bend before it with profound submission! Let not, therefore, the amiable Countess of Selkirk regard me as an enemy; I am ambitious of her esteem and friendship, and would do any thing consistent with my duty, to merit it.

"The honor of a line from your hand, in answer to this, will lay me under a very singular obligation; and if I can render you any acceptable service, in France or elsewhere, I hope you see into my character so far as to command me without the least grain of service. I wish to know, exactly, the behavior of my people, as I determine to punish them if they have exceeded their liberty.

"I have the honor to be, with much esteem, and with profound respect, madam, your most obedient and most humble servant,

PAUL JONES.

"To the Right Hon. the Countess of
SELKIRK, St. Mary's Isle, Scotland."

Female Education.

Extracts from an Address delivered by James T. Moore, Esq. of Bowling Green, (Ky.) on the close of the examination of the young ladies of the Russellville Female Academy.

"If we cast, then, a glance at the world around us, how gratifying the prospect that presents itself to the view! We have seen in France, a Madame de Genlis, de Stael, and de Cottin, contending heroically for the prize of distinction, with the Marmontels and Voltaires and Fenelons of the former age; in England, the splendid exuberance of Lady Morgan; the inimitable vivacity of the Montagues; the 'sweet souled piety' of Miss Moore; and the eclipsing excellence of Maria Edgeworth, have teemed from the press, fraught with the richest luxuriance of natural endowment, and polished by the plastic hands of culture and education.—But, young ladies, I adduce not these examples of distinguished female eminence, merely to originate with you a competition for literary celebrity, or tempt your inclinations to become ornaments alone of literary circles. No. There are other claims than those which society has upon you, that demand as strongly the intervention of literary aid. They are those relations, that spring up in the bosom of domestic life, and extend their influence no further than the circumscribed limits of the family circle. It is there, perhaps, that the female character is to be seen in its most imposing attitude, and it is there, that those qualifications, which rendered it either amiable or unworthy, are susceptible of their fullest appreciation.—There is a proneness in human nature to be captivated by appearances, and the superficial trappings of display, are too apt to impose themselves upon the mind as the genuine coin of substantial accomplishment.—But divested of those qualifications, which constitute the pious, industrious and intelligent housewife, and all beside, are nothing, my young friends, but the trappings of display. It has long since ceased to be a question, whether the matron, whose family duties are the chief and primary objects of her attention and concern; and who with an aptitude for domestic management, blends the high accomplishments of a well educated mind, is not the most precious and invaluable prize, within the reach of man's attainment. Ask the statesman, who has courted the phantom Fame, in the protracted period from youth to old age, who becomes, at length, the favourite of his country, and has mounted the highest round upon the ladder of preferment: Ask the warrior, who has struggled with every difficulty, and surmounted every obstacle, and braved every danger, to render his name immortal—who reaches at last the full fruition of his hopes, with every mark of distinction pictured upon his brow: Ask them in what, next to religion, true happiness consists, and what is the richest prize within the scope of human possession? They will point you to the circle of domestic life, hallowed by the elegant society of an accomplished partner, who shares, in every interval of relaxation from domestic duty, 'the feast of reason, and the flow of soul.'

"But apart from these considerations, who is it that moulds from their infancy the sentiments of children? Who is it, that gives tone and direction to their mental habitudes? Who is it that implants the principles of morality and virtue, and lays the foundation for future eminence and worth? Is it the father, who is constantly involved in the turmoil of business, and engaged in every day provision for the family support? Is it the father, who, in the few and stolen moments snatched from the hurry of his avocation, can enforce a due observance of that regular discipline, so essential to the formation of youthful minds, as well as manners? No: it is in the bland and insinuating society of the mother, that the infant mind acquires its first direction. It is there, that all the virtues, which adorn the female character, are sweetened into birth. It is the mother, who like the sun, diffuses, from

her conversation and example, 'light and heat and motion,' to the little family system. For the due fulfilment, then, of all these arduous duties, how various and pre-eminent should be her qualifications! The paths of science should be familiar to her steps, and the wide fields of human nature, should be the rambling of her past time. In a word, there is no literary attainment that might not be of service: there is no qualification that will not afford its aid."

"It is as remote from my intention, as my province, to mark out to you to day, the particular course of reading, which my regard for your interest, would prompt me to recommend. It would be the extreme of vanity for me to attempt it. Such a lesson of useful advice, can be much more adequately afforded you, by those able preceptors, who, in the promising display you have made upon this occasion, have sketched in splendid miniature, their talents for instruction. There is, however, one species of reading, which I cannot deny myself the pleasure of recommending to your contempt and disapprobation. I mean, as you have, no doubt, already anticipated, that most pernicious practice of reading novels and romances, so customary in our country. This species of mental employment, is not only not calculated to afford any thing like solid satisfaction, but it saps the foundation of useful and instructive study, it chills the energies and paralyzes the strength of the finer faculties of the mind. It is, likewise, one of those habits, which, when once contracted, can with difficulty be supplanted; it fastens itself upon the inclination, with leech like tenacity, and nothing less than the utmost vigor of resolution, can wrest it from its hold. I could enlarge upon the evil consequences resulting from this kind of reading, but I have trespassed, I fear, already too long upon your attention. I shall add no more, than to warn you against indulging, if you cherish such an inclination. Avoid it, my young friends, as you would the deceitful weed, that is sweet and pleasant to the palate, but which you know when once tasted to be poisonous in its tendency, nay mortal in its effects. If your feelings incline you to literary pursuits, the pages of history afford ample scope both for entertainment and instruction. Study them. But confine not your reading to any particular department—the fields of science are at once boundless and abundant. And when you read, read for others as well as yourselves. Cultivate the talent of aptly communicating, as well as treasuring your researches, and think me no flatterer when I predict for you, that in the circle of that society in which you are destined to move, there is reserved the exalted station of usefulness and distinction."

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

Reports have doubtless gone abroad that a revival of Religion has commenced in this city. We have felt desirous to communicate this good news to our readers that they might rejoice with us; but believing that ill effects are sometimes produced by a premature disclosure, where a revival has but partially commenced in the hearts of individuals, or in a community, we have heretofore observed a silence on this subject, waiting to see what the Lord was about to do for us. A revival of religion has been felt in the hearts of some Christians in this place for some time past, and they have had holy confidence that a shower of Divine Grace was about to be poured out, in answer to their prayers, on this dry and thirsty place. We have seen the cloud like a man's hand, and we now hear the sound of much rain: verily the Lord is among us, convincing of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment—many are pricked in the heart, some are rejoicing in the Lord, and convictions and conversions are daily multiplying. The power and the mercy of God are felt extensively in college, and a number of the dear youth have been brought to submit to the sceptre of Immanuel; and many others are bowed down under a sense of sin, and are anxiously inquiring what they must do to be saved. We cannot be more particular at present. Christians, pray for us; forget not that there are nearly three hundred young men of talents in this College, and that their hearts are in the hands of that God who hears your prayers if you are Christians.

We understand a very promising revival has recently commenced in Norwich in this state. The work is principally at Chelsea. A number are hoping that they have passed from death unto life, and many are under deep convictions. In Lisbon, Griswold, and Plainfield, adjacent towns, a work of Grace has been progressing and extending for some time past. In Pittsfield (Mass.) the revival has been and still is very great. About forty have been added to the Congregational Church in Canaan, (N. Y.) at the two last communion seasons, and hopes are entertained that about 20 more will come forward. About 130 are thought to be the hopeful subjects of the revival at Nassau, in the space of about two months. . . . New-Haven papers.